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**That Most Precious Merchandise**-Hannah Barker 2019-09-27 The history of the Black Sea as a source of Mediterranean slaves stretches from ancient Greek colonies to human trafficking networks in the present day. At its height during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, the Black Sea slave trade was not the sole source of Mediterranean slaves; Genoese, Venetian, and Egyptian merchants bought captives in conflicts throughout the region, from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Balkans, and the Aegean Sea. Yet the trade in Black Sea slaves provided merchants with wealth and prestige that might have come from more traditional, diplomatic influence; and households with the service of women, men, and children. Even though Genoa, Venice, and the Mamluk sultanate of Egypt and Greater Syria were the three most important strands in the web of the Black Sea slave trade, they have rarely been studied together. Examining Latin and Arabic sources in tandem, Hannah Barker shows that Christian and Muslim inhabitants of the Mediterranean shared a set of assumptions and practices that amounted to a common culture of slavery. Indeed, the Genoese, Venetian, and Mamluk slave trades were thoroughly entangled, with wide-ranging effects. Genoese and Venetian disruption of the Mamluk trade led to reprisals against Italian merchants living in Mamluk cities, while their participation in the trade led to so-called criticism by supporters of the crusade movement who demanded commercial powers use their leverage to weaken the force of Islam. Reading notarial registers, tax records, law, merchants’ accounts, travelers’ tales and letters, sermons, slave-buying manuals, and literary works as well as treaties governing the slave trade and crusade propaganda, Barker gives a rich picture of the context in which merchants traded and enslaved people met their fate.

**Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval Mediterranean**-Thomas J. MacMaster 2021-08-25 Italy and the East Roman World in the Medieval Mediterranean addresses the understudied topic of the Italian peninsula’s relationship to the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East, across the early and central Middle Ages. The East Roman world, commonly known by the ahistorical term “Byzantium”, is generally imagined as an Eastern Mediterranean empire, with Italy part of the medieval “West”. Across 18 individually authored chapters, an introduction and conclusion, this volume makes a different case: for an East Roman world of which Italy forms a crucial part, and an Italian peninsula which is inextricably connected to—and, indeed, includes—regions ruled from Constantinople. Celebrating a scholar whose work has led this field over several decades, Thomas S. Brown, the chapters focus on the general themes of empire, cities and elites, and explore these from the angles of sources and historiography, archaeology, social, political and economic history, and more besides. With contributions from established and early career scholars, elucidating particular issues of scholarship as well as general historical developments, the volume provides both immediate contributions and opens space for a new generation of readers and scholars to a growing field.

**Byzantine Slavery and the Mediterranean World**-Associate Professor of History Youval Rotman 2009 Looking at the Byzantine concept of slavery within the context of law, the labour market, medieval politics, and religion, the author illustrates how these contexts both reshaped and sustained the slave market.

**The Institutes of Gaius**-Gaius 1988

**Debt and Slavery in the Mediterranean and Atlantic Worlds**-Alessandro Stanziarian 2015-10-06 Filling a significant gap in the historiography, the essays in this volume show that debt slavery has played a crucial role in the economic history of numerous societies which continues even today.

**Women and Violence in the Late Medieval Mediterranean, ca. 1100-1500**-Lidia L. Zanetti Domínguez 2021-12-31 This pioneering work explores the themes of women and violence in the late medieval Mediterranean, bringing together medievalists of different specialities and methodologies to offer readers an updated outline of how different disciplines can contribute to the study of gender-based violence in medieval times. Building on the contributions of the social sciences, and in particular feminist criminology, the book analyses the rich theme of women and violence in its full spectrum, including both violence committed against women and violence perpetrated by women themselves, in order to show how medieval assumptions postulated a tight connection between the two. Violent crime, verbal offences, war and peace-making are among the themes approached by the book, which assesses to what extent coexisting elaborations on the relationship between femininity and violence in the Mediterranean were conflicting or collaborating. Geographical regions explored include Western Europe, Byzantium, and the Islamic world. This multidisciplinary book will appeal to scholars and students of history, literature, gender studies, and legal studies.

**Slavery After Rome, 500–1100**-Alice Riu 2017 Slavery After Rome, 500-1100 deals with the question of what happened to slavery in Europe in the centuries following the fall of the Roman Empire. It deals with slave-taking and slave-trading; people who became slaves as a result of a debt or a crime; even people who, for a variety of reasons, actively chose to become slaves. It is the only history of slavery and serfdom to span all of the early middle ages across the whole of Western Europe, incomparative perspective. It offers completely new answers to a very long-standing historical debate, and identifies the distinctive character of slavery in this period. It will appeal to anyone interested in the history of the early Middle Ages, as well as in the history of slavery more generally.

**Paths to Freedom**-Rosemary Brana-Shute 2021-03-03 Manumission—the act of freeing a slave while the institution of slavery continues—has received relatively little scholarly attention as compared to other aspects of slavery and emancipation. To address this gap, editors Rosemary Brana-Shute and Randy J. Sparks present a volume of essays that comprise the first-ever comparative study of manumission as it affected slave systems on both sides of the Atlantic. In this landmark volume, an international group of scholars consider the history and implications of manumission from the medieval period to the late nineteenth century as the phenomenon manifested itself in the Old World and the New. The contributors demonstrate that although the means of manumission varied greatly across the Atlantic world, in every instance the act served to reinforce the sovereign power structures inherent in the institution of slavery. In some societies only a master had the authority to manumit slaves, while in others the state might grant freedom or it might be purchased. Regardless of the source of manumission, the result was viewed by its society as a benevolent act intended to bind the freed slave to his or her former master through gratitude if no longer through direct ownership. The possibility of manumission worked to inspire faithful servitude among slaves while simultaneously solidifying the legitimacy of their ownership. The essays compare the legacy of manumission in medieval Europe; the Jewish communities of Levant, Europe, and the New World; the Dutch, French, and British colonies; and the antebellum United States, while exploring wider patterns that extended beyond a single location or era. They also document the fates of manumitted slaves, some of whom were accepted into freed segments of their societies; while others were expected to vacate their former communities entirely. The contributors investigate the cultural consequences of manumission as well as the changing economic conditions that limited the practice by the eighteenth century to understand better the social implications of this multifaceted aspect of the system of slavery.

**That Most Precious Merchandise**-Hannah Barker 2019-10-25 The history of the Black Sea as a source of Mediterranean slaves stretches from ancient Greek colonies to human trafficking networks in the present day. At its height during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, the Black Sea Slaves...
Slavery trade was not the sole source of Mediterranean slaves; Genoese, Venetian, and Egyptian merchants bought captives taken in conflicts throughout the region, from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Balkans, and the Aegean Sea. Yet the trade in Black Sea slaves provided merchants with profit and prestige; states with military recruits, tax revenue, and diplomatic influence; and households with the service of women, men, and children. Even though Genoa, Venice, and the Mamlik sultanate of Egypt and Greater Syria were the three most important strands in the web of the Black Sea slave trade, they have rarely been studied together. Examining Latin and Arabic sources in tandem, Hannah Barker shows that Christian and Muslim inhabitants of the Mediterranean shared a set of assumptions and practices that amounted to a common culture of slavery. Indeed, the Genoese, Venetian, and Mamlik slave trades were thoroughly entangled, with wide-ranging effects. Genoese and Venetian disruption of the Mamlik trade led to reprisals against Italian merchants living in Mamlik cities, while their participation in the trade led to scathing criticism by supporters of the crusade movement who demanded commercial powers use their leverage to weaken the force of Islam. Reading notarial registers, tax records, law, merchants’ accounts, travelers’ tales and letters, sermons, slave-buying manuals, and literary works as well as treaties governing the slave trade and crusade propaganda, Barker gives a rich picture of the context in which merchants traded and enslaved people met their fate.

Slavery in the Late Roman World, AD 275-425-Kyle Harper 2011-05-12 Capitalizing on the rich historical record of late antiquity, and employing sophisticated methodologies from social and economic history, this book reinterprets the end of Roman slavery. Kyle Harper challenges traditional interpretations of a transition from antiquity to the Middle Ages, arguing instead that a deep divide runs through ‘late antiquity’, separating the Roman slave system from its early medieval successors. In the process, he covers the economic, social and institutional dimensions of ancient slavery and presents the most comprehensive analytical treatment of a pre-modern slave system now available. By scouring the late antique record, he has uncovered a wealth of new material, providing fresh insights into the ancient slave system, including slavery’s role in agriculture and textile production, its relation to sexual exploitation, and the dynamics of social honor. By demonstrating the vitality of slavery into the later Roman empire, the author shows that Christianity triumphed amidst a genuine slave society.

Slavery in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia-William D. Phillips 2013-11-26 Slavery in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia provides a sweeping survey of the many forms of bound labor in Iberia from ancient times to the decline of slavery in the eighteenth century.

The Merovingian Kingdoms and the Mediterranean World-Stefan Esders 2019-05-02 This book explores the Merovingian kingdoms in Gaul within a broader Mediterranean context. Their politics and culture have mostly been interpreted in the past through a narrow local perspective, but as the papers in this volume clearly demonstrate, the Merovingian kingdoms had complicated, multi-layered political, religious, and socio-cultural relations with their Mediterranean counterparts, from Visigothic Spain in the West to the Byzantine Empire in the East, and from Anglo-Saxon England in the North to North-Africa in the South. The papers collected here provide new insights into the history of the Merovingian kingdoms by examining various relevant issues, ranging from identity formation to the shape and rules of diplomatic relations, cultural transformation, as well as voiced attitudes towards the “other”. Each of the papers begins with a short excerpt from a primary source, which serves as a stimulus for the discussion of broader issues. The various sources’ point of view and their contextualization stand at the heart of the analysis, thus ensuring that discussions are accessible to students and non-specialists, without jeopardizing the high academic standard of the debate.

Ancient Greek and Roman Slavery-Peter Hunt 2017-11-29 “The general introduction will provide the political and historical context for Greek and Roman slavery and briefly survey the institutions themselves. Each chapter will open with a section on ‘Background and Methodology.’ These will orient the reader for the chapter’s “Case Studies,” one from Greece and one from Rome—and sometimes a Hellenistic case—that would constitute the bulk of the book”--

Slavery, Freedom, and Abolition in Latin America and the Atlantic World-Christophor Schmidt-Nowara 2011-06-22 The last New World countries to abolish slavery were Cuba and Brazil, more than twenty years after slave emancipation in the United States. Why slavery was so resilient and how people in Latin America fought against it are the subjects of this compelling study. Beginning with the roots of African slavery in the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Iberian empires, this work explores central issues including the role of the state, issues of race, slavery in northern Europe, and the spread of abolition ideas and social movements. A study of Latin America, this work, with its Atlantic-world framework, will also appeal to students of slavery and abolition in other Atlantic empires and nation-states in the early modern and modern eras.

Histories of the Middle East-Margareti Eleni Roxani 2010-12-20 Dedicated to their teacher, Abraham L. Udovitch, his students offer in this volume a chronologically, geographically and thematically wide range of papers united by an emphasis on a close reading of primary sources and the juxtaposition of different genres of narratives.

The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rome-Paul Erdkamp 2013-09-05 Rome was the largest city in the ancient world. As the capital of the Roman Empire, it was clearly an exceptional city in terms of size, diversity and complexity. While the Colosseum, imperial palaces and Pantheon are among its most famous features, this volume explores Rome primarily as a city in which many thousands of men and women were born, lived and died. The thirty-one chapters by leading historians, classicists and archaeologists discuss issues ranging from the monuments and the games to the food and water supply, from policing and riots to domestic housing, from disease to pagan cults and the impact of Christianity. Richly illustrated, the volume introduces groundbreaking new research against the background of current debates and is designed as a readable survey accessible in particular to undergraduates and non-specialists.

The History of Law in Europe-Bart Wauters 2017-04-28 Comprehensive and accessible, this book offers a concise synthesis of the evolution of the law in Western Europe, from ancient Rome to the beginning of the twentieth century. It situates law in the wider framework of Europe’s political, economic, social and cultural developments.

The Cambridge World History of Slavery Craig Perry 2021-08-12 Medieval slavery has received little attention relative to slavery in ancient Greece and Rome and in the early modern Atlantic world. This imbalance in the scholarship has led many to assume that slavery was of minimal importance in the Middle Ages. In fact, the practice of slavery continued unabated across the globe throughout the medieval millennium. This volume – the final volume in The Cambridge World History of Slavery – covers the period between the fall of Rome and the rise of the transatlantic plantation complexes by assembling twenty-three original essays, written by scholars acknowledged as leaders in their respective fields. The volume demonstrates the continual and central presence of slavery in societies worldwide between 500 CE and 1420 CE. The essays analyze key concepts in the history of slavery, including gender, trade, empire, state formation and diplomacy, labor, childhood, social status and mobility, cultural attitudes, spectrums of dependency and coercion, and life histories of enslaved people.

The Mercenary Mediterranean-Hussein Fancy 2016-03-22 Over the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Christian kings of Aragon recruited thousands of foreign Muslim soldiers to serve in their armies and as members of their royal courts. Based on extensive research in Arabic, Latin and Romance sources, ‘The Mercenary Mediterranean’ explores this little-known and misunderstood history.

Critical Readings on Global Slavery (4 vols.)-Damian Alan Pargas 2017-12-07 The study of slavery has grown strongly in recent years, as scholars working in several disciplines have cultivated broader perspectives on enslavement in a wide variety of contexts and settings. ‘Critical Readings on Global Slavery’ offers students and researchers a rich collection of previously published works by some of the most preeminent scholars in the field. With contributions covering various regions and time periods, this anthology encourages readers to view slave systems across time and space as both ubiquitous and interconnected, and introduces those who are interested in the study of human bondage to some of the most important and widely cited works in slavery studies.

Slavery After Rome, 500-1100-Alice Rio 2017-03-30 Slavery After Rome, 500-1100 offers a substantially new interpretation of what happened to slavery in Western Europe in the centuries that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. The periods at either end of the early middle ages are
examines how slavery is understood in law. It shows how the legal definition
of slavery has evolved and continues to be contentious. It traces the
understanding of slavery from Roman law through the Middle Ages, the
18th and 19th centuries, up to the modern day manifestations, including
forced labour and trafficking in persons.

Slavery and Social Death—Orlando Patterson 2018-10-15 In a work of
prodigious scholarship and enormous breadth, which draws on the tribal,
ancient, premodern, and modern worlds, Orlando Patterson discusses the
internal dynamics of slavery in sixty-six societies over time. These include
Greece and Rome, medieval Europe, China, Korea, the Islamic kingdoms,
Africa, the Caribbean islands, and the American South.

The Princeton Companion to Atlantic History—Joseph C. Miller 2015-01-18 The first encyclopedic reference to Atlantic history Between the
fifteenth and nineteenth centuries, the connections among Africa, the
Americas, and Europe transformed world history—through maritime
exploration, commercial engagements, human migrations and settlements,
political realignments and upheavals, cultural exchanges, and more. This
book, the first encyclopedic reference work on Atlantic history, takes an
integrated, multicontinental approach that emphasizes the dynamics of
change and the perspectives and motivations of the peoples who made it
happen. The entries—all specially commissioned for this volume from an
international team of leading scholars—synthesize the latest scholarship on
central themes, including economics, migration, politics, war, technologies,
and science, the physical environment, and culture. Part one features five
major essays that trace the changes distinctive to each chronological phase
of Atlantic history. Part two includes more than 125 entries on key topics,
from the seemingly familiar viewed in unfamiliar and provocative ways (the
Seven Years’ War, trading companies) to less conventional subjects (family
networks, canon law, utopias). This is an indispensable resource for
students, researchers, and scholars in a range of fields, from early
American, African, Latin American, and European history to the histories of
economics, religion, and science. The first encyclopedic reference on
Atlantic history Features five major essays and more than 125 alphabetical entries Provides essential context on major areas of change: Economies (for
example, the slave trade, marine resources, commodities, specie, trading
companies) Populations (emigrations, Native American removals, blended
communities) Politics and law (the law of nations, royal liberties, paramount
chafedoms, independence struggles in Haiti, the Hispanic Americas, the
United States, and France) Military actions (the African and Napoleonic
wars of the Seven Years’ War) Technologies (exploration, cartography, nautical
science, geographical, healing practices) The physical environment (climate and weather, forest resources, agricultural production, food and diets, disease) Cultures and communities (captivity narratives, religions and religious practices) Includes original contributions from Sven Beckert, Holly Brewer, Peter A. Coclasis, Seymour Drescher, Eliha H. Gould, David S. Jones, Wim Klooster, Mark Peterson, Steven
Pincus, Richard Price and Sophia Rosenfeld, and many more Contains
illustrations, maps, and bibliographies

East-West Trade in the Medieval Mediterranean—Elyahu Ashor 1986

Trade, Commodities and Shipping in the Medieval Mediterranean—
David Jacoby 1997 The studies in this volume focus on various aspects of
western economic expansion within the Eastern Mediterranean from the
11th-15th century. Attention is devoted to the relations of the Italian
maritime powers with Byzantium, the crusader states and the Levant
and Egypt, the presence of the powers and their subjects in these regions,
and industrial competition between Venice and the cities of the Italian
mainland. In addition, this text covers the mobility of merchants and craftsmen, trade
in raw materials and finished products, banking investments, manufacturing
processes and technological transfers, and the impact of trade, shipping and
Italian commercial outposts and communities on the evolution of urban
centres of the regions concerned.

The Historical Encyclopedia of World Slavery—Junius P. Rodriguez 1997
Looks at historical arguments made for slavery and abolition, slavery
systems in various countries, related legal cases, slave rebellions, slave
biographies, the history of the slave trade, and the teachings of various
religions concerning slavery

Slaves and Religions in Graeco-Roman Antiquity and Modern Brazil—
Stephen Hodkinson 2012-03-15 Slaves have never been mere passive
victims of slavery. Typically, they have responded with ingenuity to their
violent separation from their native societies, using a variety of strategies
to create new social networks and cultures. Religion has been a major arena

The Legal Understanding of Slavery—Jean Allain 2012-09-27 This book
examines how slavery is understood in law. It shows how the legal definition
for such slave cultural strategies. Through participation in religious and ritual activities, slaves have generated important elements of identity, shared humanity, and even resistance, within their lives. This volume presents papers from a conference of the University of Nottingham’s Institute for the Study of Slavery – the only UK centre studying its history from antiquity to the present. It breaks new ground by juxtaposing slave strategies within the diverse religious cultures of Graeco-Roman antiquity and modern Brazil. After a wide-ranging historiographical survey, eleven experts examine each century of slavery in Graeco-Roman antiquity. These authors explore both constraints and opportunities, shedding particular new light on the neglected religious strategies of Graeco-Roman slaves.

From Chains to Bonds—Doudou Diène 2001 Most important issues of today's world—such as development, human rights, and cultural pluralism—bear the unmistakable stamp of the transatlantic slave trade. In particular Africa’s state of development can only be properly understood in the light of the widespread dismantling of African societies and the methodical and lasting human bloodletting to which the continent was subjected by way of the trans-Saharan and transatlantic slave trade over the centuries. But this greatest displacement of population in history also transformed the vast geo-cultural area of the Americas and the Caribbean. In this volume, one result of UNESCO’s project Memory of Peoples: The Slave Route, scholars and thinkers from Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Caribbean have come together to raise some crucial questions and offer new perspectives on debates that have lost none of their urgency.

Framing the Early Middle Ages—Chris Wickham 2006-11-30 The Roman empire tends to be seen as a whole whereas the early middle ages tends to be seen as a collection of regional histories, roughly corresponding to the larger areas of modern and medieval states. As a result, slavery as a reality with different social and economic implications has been much more fragmented, and there have been few convincing syntheses of socio-economic change in the post-Roman world since the 1930s. In recent decades, the rise of early medieval archaeology has also transformed our source-base, but this has not been adequately integrated into analyses of documentary history in almost any country. In Framing the Early Middle Ages Chris Wickham combines documentary and archaeological evidence to create a comparative history of the period 400-800. His analysis embraces each of the regions of the late Roman and immediately post-Roman world, from Denmark to Egypt. The book concentrates on classic socio-economic themes, state finance, the wealth and identity of the aristocracy, estate management, peasant society, rural settlement, cities, and exchange. These give only a partial picture of the period, but they frame and explain other developments. Earlier syntheses have taken the development of a single region as ‘typical’, with divergent developments presented as exceptions. This book takes all different developments as typical, and aims to construct a synthesis based on a better understanding of difference and the reasons for it.

The Cambridge World History of Slavery: Volume 1, The Ancient Mediterranean World—Keith Bradley 2011-03-07 Most societies in the past have had slaves, and almost all peoples have at some time in their past been both slave owners and slaves. Recent decades have seen a significant increase in our understanding of the historical role played by slavery and wide interest across a range of academic disciplines in the evolution of the institution. Exciting and innovative research methodologies have been developed, and numerous fruitful debates generated. Further, the study of slavery has come to provide strong connections between academic research and the wider public interest at a time when such links have in general been weak. The CambridgeWorld History of Slavery responds to these trends by providing for the first time, in four volumes, a comprehensive global history of this widespread phenomenon from the ancient world to the present day. Volume I surveys the history of slavery in the ancient Mediterranean world. Although chapters are devoted to the ancient Near East and the Jews, its principal concern is with the societies of ancient Greece and Rome. These are often considered as the first examples in world history of genuine slave societies because of the widespread prevalence of chattel slavery, which is argued to have been a cultural manifestation of the ubiquitous violence in societies typified by incessant warfare—Provided by publisher.

The Institutes of Justinian—Thomas Collett Sandars 1876

Jews and Crime in Medieval Europe—Ephraim Shoham-Steiner 2020-11-10 Jews and Crime in Medieval Europe is a topic laced by prejudice on one hand and apologetics on the other. Beginning in the Middle Ages, Jews were often portrayed as criminals driven by greed. While these accusations were, for the most part, unfounded, in other cases criminal accusations against Jews were not altogether baseless. Drawing on a variety of legal, liturgical, literary, and archival sources, Ephraim Shoham-Steiner examines the reasons for the involvement in criminal activities of Jews who performed crimes, and the ways and mechanisms employed by the legal and communal body to deal with Jewish criminals and with crimes committed by Jews. A society’s attitude toward individuals identified as criminals—by others or themselves—can serve as a window into that society’s mores and provide insight into how transgressors understood themselves and society’s attitudes toward them. The book is divided into three main sections. In the first section, Shoham-Steiner examines theft and crimes of a financial nature. In the second section, he discusses physical violence and murder, most importantly among Jews but also incidents when Jews attacked others and cases in which Jews asked non-Jews to commit violence against fellow Jews. In the third section, Shoham-Steiner approaches the role of women in crime and explores the gender differences, surveying the nature of the crimes involving women both as perpetrators and as victims, as well as the reaction to their involvement in criminal activities among medieval European Jews. While the study of crime and social attitudes toward criminals is firmly established in the social sciences, the history of crime and of social attitudes toward crime and criminals is relatively new, especially in the field of medieval studies and all the more so in medieval Jewish studies. Jews and Crime in Medieval Europe blazes a new path for unearthing daily life history from extremely recalcitrant sources. The intended readership goes beyond scholars and students of medieval Jewish studies, medieval European history, and crime in pre-modern society.

Law and Legal Practice in Egypt from Alexander to the Arab Conquest—James G. Keenan 2014-03-31 The study of ancient law has blossomed in recent years. In English alone there have been dozens of studies devoted to classical and Roman law codes, and to the legal traditions of the ancient Near East among many other topics. Legal documents written on papyrus began to be published in some abundance by the end of the nineteenth century; but even after substantial publication history, legal papyri have not received due attention from legal historians. This book begins with two chapters on juristic scholarly traditions, classical and Egyptian, into a coherent presentation of the legal documents from Egypt from the Ptolemaic to the late Byzantine periods, all translated and accompanied by expert commentary. The volume will serve as an introduction to the rich legal sources from Egypt in the later phases of its ancient history as well as a tool to compare legal documents from other cultures.

Legalism—Georgy Kantor 2017-12-08 In this volume, ownership is defined as the simple fact of being able to describe something as ‘mine’ or ‘yours’, and property is distinguished as the discursive field which allows the articulation of attendant rights, responsibilities, and obligations. Property is often articulated through legalism as a way of thinking that appeals to rules and to generalizing concepts as a way of understanding, responding to, and managing the world around one. An Aristotelian perspective suggests that ownership is the natural state of things and a prerequisite of a true sense of self. An alternative perspective from legal theory puts law at the heart of the origins of property. However, both these points of view are problematic in a wider context, the latter because it rests heavily on Roman law. Anthropological and historical studies enable us to interrogate these assumptions. The articles here, ranging from Roman provinces to modern-day piracy in Somalia, address questions such as: How are legal property regimes intertwined with economic, moral, ethical, and political prerogatives? How far do the assumptions of the western philosophical tradition explain property and ownership in other societies? Is the ‘bundle of rights’ a useful way to think about property? How does legalism negotiate property relationships and interests between communities and individuals? How does the legalism of property respond to the temporalities and materialities of the objects owned? How are property regimes managed by states, and what kinds of conflicts are thus generated? Property and ownership cannot be reduced to natural rights, nor do they straightforwardly reflect power relations: the rules through which property is articulated tend to be conceptually subtle. As the fourth volume in the Legalism series, this collection draws on common themes that run throughout the first three volumes: Legalism: Anthropology and History, Legalism: Community and Justice, and Legalism: Rules and Categories consolidating them in a framework that suggests a new approach to legal concepts.

The Orient in Chaucer and Medieval Romance—Carol Falvo Heffernan 2003 A study of romance and the Orient in Chaucer and in anonymous popular metrical romances.